

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA GA. SATURDAY MORNING MAY 22, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES

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TETUAN HAS SENT IN HIS RESIGNATION

Sensational Scene in the Spanish Senate Between Senator Comas and the Duke.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL GIVEN

Reception of Cuba by the American Senate Was Attributed by Tetuan to the Speech of Sagasta.

COMAS LIBERAL, CONTRADICTED THIS

In a Desperate Rage the Duke Attacked Him and a Fierce Fight Followed—Senate Adjourned in an Uproar—A Duel Was Averted.

LONDON, May 21.—In the Spanish senate yesterday there was a heated and tumultuous debate regarding the resolution passed by the United States senate yesterday to recognize the Cuban belligerents.

The debate here was followed by an exasperation in the lobbies.

It led to a dispute between the duke of Tetuan, the minister of foreign affairs, and a liberal senator, which ended in the duke biting the senator's ear.

A great commotion ensued and the sitting of the senate was suspended.

The liberal minority afterwards held a meeting to consider the situation, and ex-Senator Sagasta the liberal leader, was summoned to confer with his followers.

An urgent message was also sent to the premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, by the militarists.

The duke of Tetuan later in the day resigned as a result of the incident.

Senor Canovas, the premier, will take the premiership interim.

The liberal senators have decided to attend no more sessions of the senate until full satisfaction has been accorded to Senor Comas and the liberal party by the Duke of Tetuan.

London, May 21.—The Duke of Tetuan and Senator Comas have selected a preliminary to a duel.

London, May 21.—The second of the Duke of Tetuan and Senator Comas has decided that as the aggressions are personal a duel is not necessary.

Details of the fight.

London, May 21.—The exciting incident, which culminated in a free fight, was provoked by the statement of the Duke of Tetuan that Senator Sagasta's speech the other day to the liberals had contributed to bring about the belligerency vote in the Spanish senate.

General Llano said:

"The thing now happening is due to the foolishness and feebleness of the government."

General Comas said:

"We will discuss that tomorrow."

"We will discuss it," replied the Duke of Tetuan.

"But I will accept dictation from you."

"Then I defer," retorted General Comas at the top of his voice.

At this point the Duke of Tetuan, pale and sweating, boxed both ears of Senator Comas and caused him to the floor.

London, May 21.—The Duke of Tetuan threw himself upon the floor and struck him a heavy blow with his fist.

Several senators intervened and a general scuffle ensued amid the wildest confusion, and it was some time before order was restored.

The Duke of Tetuan tendered his resignation immediately after the incident.

It is believed that he misunderstood the reply of Senator Comas, as he is regarded as an extremely courteous and honorable man. Senator Comas is a professor in the University of Madrid, and is held in high esteem in scholastic and political circles.

Senor Canovas, Senor Sagasta and the president of the senate had a long conference on the subject of the affairs late this afternoon, but all maintain the greatest reserve.

The senate resumed its session this evening, but no reference was made to the incident.

It adjourned at 10 o'clock, after which the immediate witnesses deliberated with the seconds of the Duke of Tetuan and Senator Comas for an hour before the seconds decided that under the code duello a duel was unnecessary.

Senor Comas is probably Professor Comas who in June last, in the Spanish senate, supported the amendment to the address asking that treaties with the United States might be canceled on the ground that they were a source of conflict and endangered the peace of Spain and the United States.

He made a speech bitterly assailing the United States and welcoming the conflict which he looked on as inevitable.

TERMS OF PEACE ARRANGED

AMBASSADORS WILL PRESENT A NOTE TO PORTE TODAY.

ANNEXATION OF THERSALY WILL BE DENIED, BUT INDEMNITY WILL BE FIXED.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople says:

"The ambassadors will present a note to the porto tomorrow embodying the terms of peace to which they will agree. The note will refuse to permit the abolition of the capitulations in the cases of Greek subjects or the annexation of Thessaly, but will consent to a strategic rectification of the frontier and to an indemnity not exceeding 115,000,000 francs."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The ambassadors are still awaiting instructions from their respective governments as to the capacity in which they are to act when presenting the note which it is understood will be presented tomorrow, whether as advisors or as negotiators.

It is understood that the powers will consent to the demand of the Turkish government that the gulfs of Volo and Arta be opened for the revictualing of the Turkish troops and that peace negotiations will be conducted here.

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CONVENTION, May 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "I learn from a reliable source that the future dynasty of King George trembled in the balance last week. Serious attempts to depose him were frustrated by the direct action of the powers. The Russian government warned M. Ralli, in the plainest terms, that the powers were doing more for the sake of dynasties than for the nation itself."

ATHENS, May 21.—A dispatch from Lima says that white flags were being hoisted along the lines of both armies, and that Crown Prince Constantine has always been unofficial.

The powers had shown great reserve in defining their views, and this attitude had led the government to believe they were unwilling to offer any effective intervention between Spain and the United States.

They Do Not Fear War.

The exchange of views had been friendly, but Spain had refused the proffered mediation.

The guarded tone adopted by the premier in reference to the belligerency vote of the senate has made a profound impression, but the general opinion in the lobbies is that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman will not allow the senate to deceive them into a conflict with Spain.

CABINET DISCUSSES CUBAN.

Morgan Resolution May Interfere with the President's Effort.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Cuban question was discussed at today's cabinet meeting, and it is understood to have been the tenor of the discussion that the senate's action in passing the Morgan resolution would interfere with the efforts of the executive to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans.

The nature of the president's policy has not been disclosed, and action is not likely to be taken until Mr. Calhoun's report has been received.

WILL BE GUIDED BY PRESIDENT.

House Will Not Act Yet on the Cuban Resolution.

Washington, May 21.—No official information could be obtained as to what action the house may take on the Cuban resolution passed by the senate yesterday, but it was understood that Speaker Reed would have a conference with the president on the subject at an early day, and no action will be taken until after that conference.

ON BROAD AND POPULAR BASIS.

England Will Place Poor Law and County Administration on a Broad Basis.

London, May 21.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the house of commons today regarding the government's policy at the next session of parliament.

In order to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in the agricultural rates given to England, the government, Mr. Balfour said, proposes to place both the poor law and the country administration on a broad, popular basis.

The inference was that the action of the house managers would be guided to a large extent by the results of the conference.

It is also probable that some attempts will be made on the part of the democrats to have the resolution considered as soon as it reaches the house, but this cannot be done except by unanimous consent, which will not be given, or by a special order from the committee on rules.

INTERPELLATED THE PREMIER

Senor Prendergast Asked for Diplomatic Correspondence.

HE WAS TOLD IT WAS USELESS

Canovas Informed Him That Spain Had Rejected the Offer.

AMERICAN SENATE WAS ROASTED

Spanish Premier Stated That Persons Were Trying To Interfere with McKinley, but That the President Would Follow Cleveland.

Madrid, May 21.—Senor Moret T. Prendergast, a former minister, asked the government on behalf of the liberals in the chamber of deputies today to submit all the papers relating to the rebellion in Cuba and to the diplomatic relations of Spain with the powers.

Senor Canovas, the premier, replying, said the government could only attach credit to such information as was sent by Captain General Weyler.

He severely blamed the American newspapers for disseminating false news, and cited as a case in point, recent statements attributed to Consul General Lee. The premier said:

"Spain's relations with the other powers continue cordial, but the advices which the Americans are offering to us as to Cuba cannot be followed, because Spain will never accept any intervention in a matter which peculiarly concerns herself."

"The documents which have been asked for would only refer to this advice. The government has accepted full responsibility for everything which has been done by Captain General Weyler."

Senor Moret T. Prendergast asked if it were true that the United States had recognized the belligerency of the Cubans.

Says McKinley Is True to Spain.

The premier replied that the report to this effect was not a surprise to him, as it was a question of creating more difficulties for President McKinley in connection with the tariff bill, but he said he believed President McKinley, like Mr. Cleveland, would decide for himself in such a matter.

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He Explains That It Is Wrong To Want Cuban Freedom and Shows That We Know It.

DUPUY DE LOME, A PHILOLOGICAL GYMNAST.

He Explains That It Is Wrong To Want Cuban Freedom and Shows That We Know It.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The full correspondence between the United States and Spain relative to Secretary Olney's offer of mediation on the Cuban question is gradually coming to light. Mr. Olney's letter was made public during Senator Foraker's recent speech, with a brief extract from the Spanish minister's reply.

Today the full reply of Minister Dupuy de Lome became available. It is as follows:

"Legation of Spain in Washington, June 4, 1896.—To Mr. Secretary: As I had the honor to inform your excellency some time ago, I lost no time in communicating to the minister of state of his majesty, the king of Spain, the note your excellency was pleased to address to me under date of the 4th of April last, in regard to the events that are taking place in the island of Cuba.

"In his answer, dated May 23d last, the duke of Tetuan tells me that the importance of the communication here referred to has led the government of his majesty to postpone an answer until some time when its own views on the complicated and delicate Cuban question should be officially made public.

"There can be no greater accuracy of judgment than that displayed by your excellency when, as you said with great reason, such a termination of the conflict would be looked upon with the most serious misgivings, even by the most enthusiastic advocate of popular government. As remarked by your excellency, with the heterogeneous combination of races that exist there, the disappearance of the only bond of union which can keep them in balance, and an unavoidable struggle among the men of different color, contrary to the spirit of Christian civilization, would surely be.

"The accuracy of your excellency's statements is all the more striking, as owing to the condition of the population in the island, no part of the natives can be conceded superiority over the others, if the assistance of the Spaniards from Europe is not taken into account.

Cuba Must Continue Spanish.

"The minister of state adds that since the extensive and liberal purposes of Spain since its discovery, the treatment of Cubans have been laid before the courts by the august lips of his majesty, in the speech from the throne, the previous voluntary decisions of the Spanish government in the matter may serve, as they are now serving, as the basis of a reply to your excellency's note.

"The government of his majesty appreciates to its full value the noble frankness with which that of the United States has informed it of the very definite opinion it has formed in regard to the legal impossibility of granting the recognition of belligerency to the Cuban insurgents. Indeed, those who are now fighting in Cuba against the Spaniards are the descendants of the same people who have long been by the principles of liberty and justice.

"The government of his majesty perceives in a matter of fact, far from having justice done it, on all sides on those points; there are many persons obviously deceived by incessant slanders who honestly believe that a ferocious despotism prevails in our Antilles.

"Instead of one of the most liberal political systems in the world, being enjoyed there now as well as before the outbreak of the insurrection.

"Our only run over the laws governing the Antilles—laws which ought to be sufficiently known in the United States at this day—to perceive how absurdly groundless such impressions are.

"A collection of the Cuban newspapers published in recent years would suffice to show that few civilized countries then enjoyed to an equal degree freedom of thought and of the press—the foundation of all liberties.

"The government of his majesty and the peoples of Spain wish and even long for



THE NEW POLICE BICYCLE CORPS IS REPORTED TO BE DOING WELL.

DUPUY DE LOME, WILY WORD USER

He Dallied with Olney and Tossed Him Pretty Phrases.

SOME SIMPLE SPANISH LOGIC

"We Agree," Says de Lome, "Therefore All Has Been Said."

DUPUY IS A PHILOLOGICAL GYMNAST

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ANCIENT WESLEYAN NOW ENTERTAINING

Grand Old School's Annual Commencement Has Begun.

PROGRAMMES ARE BRILLIANT

Young Ladies Charm Their Friends with Songs and Recitations.

TALENT VARIED AND GREAT WAS SHOWN

Evening's Exercises Delighted a Large Crowd and Added to the Old School's Laurels.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—Never has there been in the history of grand old Wesleyan, the oldest female college in the world, a more accomplished array of students than there are at the opening days of the commencement of 1897.

The graduating class numbers some of the brightest young ladies ever educated at that institution, which founded was something entirely new in the line of educational work.

Among the hundreds of the alumnae turned out by Wesleyan these young ladies will rank favorably in beauty, accomplishments and educational attainments.

One thing that will add to the interest of the present commencement to an unusual degree is the proposed meeting of the alumnae which will occur next week and will be a symposium of the wit, wisdom and beauty of the womanhood of the state with many fair representatives who will come from distant sections to enjoy a reunion with those who claim the same honored alma mater.

The Opening Night.

Everything was propitious, the weather perfect and the sweet May season at its height. The first night of the commencement gathering of the friends of Wesleyan to witness the performance of the biennial celebration of the Philanthropic Society, assisted by the Wesleyan orchestra.

"Les Sœurs Fidèles," the beautiful class motto, was conspicuous in the decorations, and the large halls and parlor were filled with interested visitors long before the performances began.

"It's Night," Engramma was the opening chorus by the Philanthropic Society and it was exceedingly well rendered, eliciting loud applause.

"La Fiesta March," Roncoverti, by the Spanish orchestra, followed, and as the exquisite strains of music rose and fell the hearts of the audience were filled with admiration.

Next were given four scenes from John Tobin's "Honeymoon," in the plot of which Duke Aranza, a Spanish grandee, weds the beautiful Julianne, haughty as she is lovely, daughter of Artist Balthazar. During their courtship he has filled her soaring fancy with descriptions of his princely possessions, marble mansions, elegant gardens and trains of servitors, but when he has determined to call down her aspiring fancied and has a home removes to a cottage and assumes the character of a low-born peasant.

The play gives fine range for real acting, and Miss Mattie Park as Duke Aranza; Miss Lu Singleton, as Balthazar; Miss Carrie Houser, as Lopez, a peasant, and Miss Mary Lyndon, as Julianne, all acted their parts with perfection. They are all possessed of exquisite voices that show how well they have been trained and cultivated at the Wesleyan school of music.

The piano solo, "Concertstück," Weber, was delightfully rendered by Miss Susie Martin, another one of the pupils of the Wesleyan School of Music who exhibits the most careful training in her performances.

The beautiful "Romance of the Ganges" by Elizabeth Browning, was next on the programme. The poem was read by Miss Jamie Frederick and illustrated by Misses Rice, Bell, Cotton, Flinney, Barco, Poffy and Scroggs in a manner which captivated the audience.

"Love, Loyalty," Lehr, was beautifully sung by Miss Elsie H. Holloway, whose touching rendition of the old old theme was something to recall in after days by all who heard it.

"Sakonia"—valse brilliant—Bendel, a piano duet, was well executed by Misses Edna and Monk, two of the brightest students of the college.

Whittier's great poem, "Maud Muller," reading and pantomime, especially adapted to the occasion, was wonderfully well done. The poem was charmingly read by Miss Mabel Blackwell and Maud Muller was skillfully impersonated by Miss Ada Heath. Miss Mattie Park taking the part of the judge, who rode down the lane that summer day, admirably.

"The Stars Adorning," Wokerlin, was sung by Misses Barco, Singleton, Jester, L. Houser, Frederick, Guerry, C. Houser and Scroggs in a manner that won the hearts of all.

One of the most charming numbers on the programme was the mandolin solo with orchestra accompaniment, "Te Ami Waltzes," Dorrigan, by Miss Ida Guttenberger, who showed herself thoroughly trained in the handling of that instrument, as the tender touch of her delicate hands caused forth the delicate strains.

"Someday," K. L. Kyte, a solo, was rendered with great effect by Miss Anna Russell, was an artistic piece of work. The synopsis of the monologue is that a gallant swain by the name of Ralph Hamilton is much enamored of Sally Sanders, and on learning that he can secure a paying girl, he will enable him to marry the divine Sally, so he hastened to tell of his good fortune and good end is accepted on the spot. Miss Mary

Dorothy Lyndon as Sally Sanders made a great hit.

An Auspicious Beginning.

The commencement exercises having begun so auspiciously will be continued tomorrow evening and each entertainment will be largely attended.

Well arranged programmes have been prepared by the faculty for every day and this promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful commencements in the history of Wesleyan.

The Alumni Reception.

Mr. Walker, the president, received many invitations to the reception, and the name of Wesleyan in other cities, and confidently anticipates a large gathering of the women prominent in social life who received their training and instruction here.

The reception will occur in the parlors of Wesleyan at 8 o'clock evening next, beginning at 8 o'clock.

It will be one of the most notable affairs of the season, as well as one of the pleasantest episodes in the history of Wesleyan. Many distinguished ladies will be present and assist in the reception.

Board of Visitors.

There is a visiting committee from both the North Georgia conference and the South Georgia conference appointed annually to visit Wesleyan college and inquire into its condition.

These committees of Rev. W. B. Stradley, D. D., Rev. P. M. Ryburn, Colonel F. M. Swift, Rev. T. J. Christian, Hon. H. W. Hill, Hon. J. W. Aiken, of the North Carolina conference, and Rev. E. Bassham, Antioch, and Rev. O. F. Cook, of the South Georgia conference.

Both committees, composed of a number of the leading Methodist of the state, met at Wesleyan at 9 o'clock this evening.

J. D. Hammond, president of the college, addressed them a few words and tendered them all the assistance in his power in making up their reports.

They will not make up their report until tomorrow, but from what is apparent to the outside as to the condition of the college it will, no doubt, be one of a very gratifying nature.

TWO VICE PRESIDENTS CONFER.

Macon People Are Pleased with the Savannah Pythian Conclave.

Macon, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—Vice Presidents of the Central and Vice Presidents of the Eastern and General Manager Shaw, of the Georgia Southern, have been in consultation.

A large crowd of the most prominent and charming young ladies of Macon graced the occasion with their presence, and the entire affair was as delightful as could be.

RIVALS FOR MANY YEARS MEET TODAY

Athens and Mercer Baseball Teams Will Battle This Afternoon.

OLD PLAYERS WILL LOOK ON

Graduates Who Played Thirty Years Ago Will Be in Attendance.

GAMES OF MANY YEARS AGO ARE RECALLED

Men Who Are Now Judges, Congressmen and Mayors Once Carried the Colors on the Field.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—The old familiar yell of the "varsity team started the day's games around the Southern do not forget, when the boys came in wearing the college colors and baying with glorious anticipations of triumphs on the field tomorrow.

But the Mercer boys were there to meet them, and escorted them to the Brown house, where they were invited right royally to a sumptuous repast.

At 5 o'clock, escorted by the Mercer boys, the Athenians bowed the cars for Ocmulgee park, where a dance had been got up for their especial benefit, and for several hours they enjoyed themselves as any lot of college boys outside of the country know how to enjoy life.

A large crowd of the most prominent and charming young ladies of Macon graced the occasion with their presence, and the entire affair was as delightful as could be.

The Game Today.

The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow, with Billy Ford as umpire. The crowd will find a hard matter to get standing room, as everybody is intensely anxious to witness the struggle between the two teams who each have a host of friends among the leaders of athletic sports.

Richardson has been selected as the proper man to pitch the game for Athens, as the pitching of Sanford is too well known to the Mercer team.

Mansfield will do the honors in that line for the Mercer boys, and the game will go to a forty-contested one if need be to finish.

The fair sponsors who will do the smiling and cheering for their respective favorites and cheering for their respective favorites will be:

For Mercer—Miss Julia Huguenin, Miss Edith Stetson, Miss May Kennedy and Miss Caterine Gay, of Atlanta. They will be accompanied by Messrs. Frank Burnside, George Calaway, Denhard Hughes and Peter Peaseon.

For Athens—Miss Mamie Hollifield and Miss Laura Anderson, accompanied by Messrs. Agnew Hillsman and John Davis, of Albany.

Tonight evening Mr. Tom Hardeman will tender a reception to the members of the team, at which the Mercer team will also be present. The reception will be at the residence of his father, Major J. L. Hardeman, in Vineville.

Famous Games Recalled.

In speaking of the game tomorrow Judge John L. Hardeman grew reminiscent and recalled some famous games of the past.

Tomorrow just twenty-nine years ago, when Mercer was at old Penfield, the State of Georgia had a annual convention at the same time. The drill team of Mercer and the team of N. E. Harris and family have just returned from a trip to St. Paul's pond in New Haven, Conn., and said that he never saw fish like those he had in a big time.

Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Miller are in the city stopping at the Hotel Penfield.

Many were given four scenes from John Tobin's "Honeymoon," in the plot of which Duke Aranza, a Spanish grandee, weds the beautiful Julianne, haughty as she is lovely, daughter of Artist Balthazar.

During their courtship he has filled her soaring fancy with descriptions of his princely possessions, marble mansions, elegant gardens and trains of servitors, but when he has determined to call down her aspiring fancied and has a home removes to a cottage and assumes the character of a low-born peasant.

The play gives fine range for real acting,

and Miss Mattie Park as Duke Aranza;

Miss Lu Singleton, as Balthazar;

Miss Carrie Houser, as Lopez, a peasant,

and Miss Mary Lyndon, as Julianne, all acted their parts with perfection.

"It's Night," Engramma was the opening chorus by the Philanthropic Society and it was exceedingly well rendered, eliciting loud applause.

The Opening Night.

Everything was propitious, the weather perfect and the sweet May season at its height. The first night of the commencement gathering of the friends of Wesleyan to witness the performance of the biennial celebration of the Philanthropic Society, assisted by the Wesleyan orchestra.

"Les Sœurs Fidèles," the beautiful class motto, was conspicuous in the decorations, and the large halls and parlor were filled with interested visitors long before the performances began.

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GOVERNOR ALONE CAN SAVE WHITE

Mit of Error Before U. S. Supreme Court Fails.

COMMUTATION OR DEATH LEFT

Georgia Statutes Declared Not in Conflict with Constitution of United States.

COLUMBUS ATTORNEY COMPLIMENTED

People Receive the Knights with Open Arms.

Ga., May 21.—(Special)— Turned herself loose in power and welcomed Captain to his victorious knight, in an grand ovation and Joe Waller arranged for the Knights at Roswell, the military and citizens cheering the uniform rank roll call. Both divisions of the riflemen and marines, who up while canons blazed.

castle street the processions sidewalk lined with trees. Newman's hall a square was formed, and an honor pick captain, Ernest Dart was knight. Colonel David Ray an eloquent speech, and then the air when the rain began was a regular shower. Everybody is happy over the Knights' work.

WAS NOT SUFFICIENT

for County Men Were Discharged with Conspiracy.

Ga., May 21.—(Special)— W. Charles Wadsworth and three young men of Taylor were arraigned before United Commissioner Williams today in conspiracy, but were found not being sufficient to find them guilty.

Men were charged with breaking into a house and had been found some ravaging and property and compelled them to pay a quantity of meagre whisky captured.

The merits of the case against White was not, of course, touched upon.

White's sentence fixes June 4th as the time for his execution.

Men at Hawthorne.

Ga., May 21.—(Special)— F. S. Gannon of the fourth, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Thompson and Agent Beaupre, of the section of the state, made a ride over the city in company with the attorney, Judge A. C. Thompson, and a number of other gentlemen. Mr. Gannon's first visit to Hawthorne, and he expressed himself well in the town and the prompt.

REPOANTED DEREK.

Miner Makes a Report to Governor of Alabama.

Ala., May 21.—(Special)— Purifoy today made a report with reference to the collection of the accounts of the county tax assessor in his duty in that he has persons other than the owners to do the assessing in many other instances has failed to make assessments to make up the deficiency.

The disappearance of the oat sacks, which Waldron's books could not account for, is explained in the verdict. One lot of sacks was properly sold, and the others were put in good use.

The trap fell at 12:42, and he was pronounced dead in seven minutes.

Up to the time of his execution he passed the time singing and praying. On the gallows he was nervous and seemed in a hurry for the few minutes he had to pass. He declared that his wife was responsible for the death of her parents.

This is the second hanging that has ever taken place in Telfair county.

INCREASED FERTILIZER SALES.

North Carolina Has Already Spent \$40,000,000 This Spring.

Raleigh, N. C., May 21.—(Special)— The agricultural department had printed 20,000 of fertilizer tags, each for one 50-pound bag, thinking this more than ample supply for this year.

Already the supply is exhausted by the spring trade alone.

Now it is necessary that the receipts at 25 cents per bag be \$30,000 for the department. The cost of the fertilizers, averaging the price will also visit Childrens and Heflin.

On their visit to the south the various assessors to the state will be called to the law regarding

the location for the fourth and fifth school, for which the new ones are bidders.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A PRISONER.

New Believed Wrightsville Man Is Conductor Nelson's Murderer.

Waycross, Ga., May 21.—(Special)— If the man who is Tom Johnson, murderer of Conductor Nelson, will be brought back to Jeanesville to stand trial again for that purpose.

Tom Johnson, the negro, Tom Johnson, who was formerly an inspector, was dismissed on account of some enmity to Veal.

Joiner then brought charges of immoral conduct and incompetency against the chief inspector and the board of health ordered an investigation. On the date of the trial, however, Joiner had skipped to the unknown, leaving the prosecution in the lurch. The charges were then referred back to council, when an investigating committee was appointed to see if the case demanded a trial.

The report of this committee, after a week of evidence hearing, was formal charges of incompetency and neglect of duty in the buying of supplies for the dumping grounds and a trial was ordered.

The trial lasted several weeks, and the decision in formulating a verdict was occasioned by two members of the board of health being absent from several of the sessions, making it necessary for the evidence they had missed.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES PASS.

Florida House Vote To Impeach Treasurer Collins.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 21.—The house of representatives this afternoon, by a vote of 50 to 5, adopted the articles of impeachment against State Auditor C. B. Collier, who was appointed by the special committee to inquire into malfeasance and incompetency.

Speaker Mays appointed Messrs. Harris of Monroe, Wall of Putnam, and Zewakid of Marion, a committee to present the articles of impeachment before the bar of the senate, which will be done tomorrow morning.

The officers of the Fifth Georgia regiments were entertained last Thursday evening by Mrs. John S. Candler at her home in Inman Park. Delightful legs and refreshments were served during the evening.

CHIEF VEAL IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Continued from First Page.

used in the parade on that occasion and were returned to the owner the day afterwards. Moreover said Howland charged the city nothing for the use of his horses in the parade except their lodging three days at the city's expense.

The verdict says there was no evidence to substantiate the charge that Veal's private horses had been kept at the city stables and fed at the city's expense. Veal had often ridden a horse to and from the dumping grounds belonging to the city, which had been styled "Veal's horse" by the attendants, and this is how the charge came to be formulated.

Vehicles at City Shops.

The specification charging Veal with having his buggy repaired at the city's blacksmith shop at the city's expense was also shown to be false.

The evidence showed that during the years 1894-95-96 Veal only had one buggy repaired at the shop which was in the

INSURANCE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Southwestern Tariff Association Adjourns After Finishing Work.

SAM TUPPER STILL PRESIDENT

Together with the Other Officers He Was Re-Elected.

COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE NORFOLK

Charged That Agents There Have Allowed Solicitor's Commissions To Real Estate Agents.

Norfolk, Va., May 21.—(Special)—The Southeastern Tariff Association convened at Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point, today for its third and last day's session.

The complaints against Norfolk agents, whom it is alleged have allowed solicitors'

DUPUY DE LOME, WILY WORD USER

Continued from First Page.

the pacification of Cuba. In order to secure it, they are ready to exert their best efforts, and at the same time to adopt such reforms as may be useful or necessary, and compatible of course, with their inalienable sovereignty, as soon as the submission of the insurgents is accomplished fact.

"The minister of state, while directing me to bring to your knowledge of your excellencies following views, instructed me to remark how pleased he was to observe that his opinion on this point agrees with yours.

"None is more fully aware of the evils suffered by Spaniards and aliens in consequence of the insurrection than the government of his majesty. It realizes the imminent injury to Spain by Spain by the putting forth the unwise co-operation and approbation of her people of such efforts as were never before made in America by a European country. It knows at the same time interests of foreign industries and trade suffer, as well as the Spanish interest; from the insurgents' devastation, but if the insurgents should triumph, the interests of all would not only merely suffer—they would entirely and forever disappear amid the madness of perpetual anarchy."

Stress on "Moto Proprio."

"It has already been said that in order to prevent evils of such magnitude, the cabinet of Madrid does not and will not confine itself exclusively to the employment of armed forces.

"The speech of the throne, read by the national representatives, formally promised, *moto proprio*, not only that all that was previously granted, voted by the cortes and sanctioned by his majesty on the 15th of March, 1896, would be carried into effect as soon as the opportunity offered, but also that the same would be extended to the new extensions and amendments of the original reforms, to the end that both islands may, in the administrative department, possess a personnel of a local character; that the intervention of the mother country in their domestic concerns would be limited to the single representation that nothing will be done to impair the rights of sovereignty or the powers of the government to preserve the same. This solemn promise guaranteed by the august word of his majesty will be fulfilled by the Spanish government with a sense of gravity.

"The foregoing facts are better known every day, will make it patent to the fair people of other nations that Spain, far from proposing the subjects in the West Indies should return to regime unfit for the times when she enjoys such liberal laws, would never have withheld the same laws from the West Indies, but rather, by increasing separating conspiracies which compel her to look above all to self defense.

"The government of his majesty most heartily thanks the United States for the kind advice it bestows on Spain, but it wishes to state, and entering the conflict in which you are involved, will readily see that it has been forestalling for so long time past. It follows, therefore, as a matter of course, that it will comply with it in a practical manner, as soon as circumstances make it possible.

"Your excellency will have seen, nevertheless, how the announcement of this concurrence of views has been received.

"The insurgents, elated by the strength which they have acquired through the aid of a certain number of citizens of the United States, have contemptuously repelled, by the mediums of the Cubans residing in this republic, an idea that the government of Washington can intervene in the contest by advice or any other manner, on the supposition that the declarations of disinterestedness on the part of the government of the United States are false, and that it wishes to get possession of the island one of these days.

Dignity Must Be Maintained.

"Hence, it is evident that no success would attend such possible mediation, which they repel, even admitting that the mother country would condescend to treat with its rebellious subjects as one power with another, thus surely jeopardizing its future authority, detracting from its national dignity and impairing its independence for which it has at all times shown such great earnestness, as history teaches.

In brief, there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba, unless it begins with the actual subversion of the armed rebels to the mother country."

The remaining portions of Senor de Lome's letter were read by Mr. Foraker in the senate Wednesday, and were included in these dispatches at the time.

FOLLOWING THE OFFER OF THE CORTES.

Following the offer by Secretary Olney of mediation by the United States officers of the Cuban junta were quoted as rejecting intervention on the lines suggested. The Spanish minister's statement that the insurgents through their agents in the United States contumaciously rejected intervention, refers to this attitude assumed by the junta.

"The office of mayor of a city or town having more than two thousand inhabitants is a municipal office within the meaning of such act.

"An act amending an existing charter of a municipal corporation provides that 'the mayor and aldermen shall hold their office for two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified,' unless the terms of such officers at two years.

"(a) The term of one of such officers is not reduced or changed by his resignation of the office and the election of his successor before the expiration of two years from the beginning of such term.

"(b) An application may be filed in an information in the nature of a writ of quo warranto, to inquire into the right of a person to hold the office of mayor of a city, the duties of which person is in fact discharging, will be granted at the instance of any other person who either claims the office or is interested therein. If, however, the claimant in which claim on the office is based are set forth and on their face show that the claim is not well founded, the application, so far as it rests upon the facts, is not sustainable.

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"A defeated candidate for the office, whether he does or does not claim the same, if a citizen of the city, had such an interest in the office as will entitle him to have the application granted in a proper case made.

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"A defeated candidate for the office, whether he does or does not claim the same, if a citizen of the city, had such an interest in the office as will entitle him to have the application granted in a proper case made.

"Where such an application is made by a relator who dedicates his prayer on two grounds, viz: 1. That the person receiving the highest number of votes is ineligible to hold the office, and the next highest number is elected for this office; 2. that the relation is a citizen of such city and of the state and county in which the same is situated, and as such citizen has an interest in such office; the first of these grounds sought, because the claim to the office, considered in the light of the facts on which it is based, is not sufficient to entitle the relator to have and exercise the duties and prerogatives of the office; but the second ground based on citizenship and consequent interest in the office, taken in connection with the alleged ineligibility of the incumbent, is sufficient, in his capacity as citizen, to entitle him to have and exercise the duties and prerogatives of the office.

"Judgment reversed. All concurring.

"Crovatt & Whitfield, by Glenn & Roundtree and J. A. Noyes, for plaintiff in error.

"Brantley & Benett, contra."

BRUNSWICK NOW WITHOUT A MAYOR

Supreme Court Decision Puts Mr. Mason Out of Office.

SAYS HE WAS INELIGIBLE

At the Time of His Election He Was an Alderman.

IS A DISTINCT VICTORY FOR CROVATT

He Was the Defeated Candidate and Pushed the Case—Another Election Will Be Held.

The little city of Brunswick is now without a mayor.

A decision of the supreme court rendered yesterday morning declares that E. H. Mason, the present mayorality incumbent, is ineligible for office, and that his election was not valid.

The case decided by the supreme court was brought up from the superior court of Glynn county on the petition of Judge A. J. Crovatt, who was the defeated candidate.

When the validity of the election was tested in the superior court, the case was heard by Judge Sweat, and he decided that Mr. Mason was eligible to office.

Judge Crovatt held that by an act of the legislature a man who was holding the office of alderman or councilman could not be elected to the office of mayor at the same time until his other municipal office had expired.

At the time Mr. Mason was elected mayor of Brunswick he was holding the office of alderman of that city, and it was on this objection that Judge Crovatt carried the case to the supreme court.

The result favored Judge Crovatt, and he has been successful in ousting Mason.

The standing committees, as appointed at the opening session, were:

Bills and ovrances—R. Q. Mallard, S. A. King, A. W. Miller, L. B. Johnston, E. S. Doak, S. G. Miller, J. G. Richards, E. H. Buchanan, James Hemphill, H. M. Davis, George Howard, J. E. Kennedy, W. N. Neely, R. A. Michel, R. M. McAllister, J. M. Scott, C. U. Alexander, J. M. Hodges, J

THE HOG AS A WEALTH PRODUCER

Minnesota Making an Official Examination of Georgia.

AS A HOME FOR HER EMIGRANTS

The Work of a Member of Her Agricultural Department.

A LAURENS COUNTY FARMER ON HOGS

He Never Allows Them To Celebrate Christmas, but Turns Them Into Hams and Bacon.

Dublin, Ga., May 20.—(Staff Correspondence)—The most profitable hog ever raised is one that never saw Christmas.

This terrene declaration was made by Mr. B. F. Cochran, one of the substantial farmers of Laurens, as he stood amid a group of his neighbors, and to it they all yielded assent.

"The pig killed before Christmas," said he, "costs you nothing for wintering him."

Theoretical farming does not always come out in practice because the theorists generally slip a cog somewhere in their calculations, but still a little planning ahead helps out farming wonderfully. Here is your field; here is your seed, there are your animals—here the producers, there the consumers. Now what is the work ahead?

To so utilize these fields by fructifying the seeds, and feeding your animals as to bring out a result which will be a profit. This has to be stretched out, and as the conditions are continually changing, the studying has to be kept up.

"Now I buy mighty little guano, as I feed cattle and hogs and thus let my crop go to town on feed. The meat crop beats cotton altogether. First feed the cow, give the milk to the pig and the manure to the field and you will have the one playing into the other so as to give you most profit.

Let me tell you again that the cheapest raised hog ever killed is the one killed before Christmas. He will not cost you a single waste grain of corn."

This declaration of Mr. Cochran gave point to a conversation I held a day or two since with Dr. J. C. Currier, of Minnesota, in which the hog played the star part—that is he assumed the character of the great wealth producer. Dr. Currier's visit to Georgia, by the way, is of the utmost importance as showing the prominence which the pig belt of this state has assumed in the northwest. The story is best told by the doctor himself.

"I belong," said he, "to what is called the Minnesota Farmer's Institute corps. For a long time the people of Minnesota struggled with the problem as to the best method by which to carry instruction to the farmers. The state agricultural department was no value to the class it was intended to benefit. The landscape, intended for agricultural instruction, had been seized by the state university. The experimental farm projects were always in trouble, and the state was reached where something had to be done. Finally it was decided that there should be employed a regular staff of experts in the different lines of interest to the farmers, who should hold institutes in regular circuit throughout the state. The institutes were thus assured of expert management, and the only difficulty to be overcome was to induce the farmer to attend. All the experimental stages have been passed, and the plan has proved a complete success. The corps now consists of five male professors and two female, covering all subjects of the farm and the household. These gentlemen and ladies are regarded as the oracles by the farmers, and they hold a position of great importance.

"Now for the point of my visit to Georgia. During the past two years we have noticed a disposition among our young people to emigrate. They are being appealed to go to Oregon, to Washington, to Montana and other places by emigration agents. Strange to say, without the aid of emigration agents, a desire has grown up for Georgia. On our institute engagements we are frequently asked questions which are somewhat hard to answer. Of course we want these people to stay in Minnesota. It is a great country with grand institutions. But if these people must go, then we do not want them to be led astray. At a meeting of our state board it was decided that we ought to get specific information about Georgia, so that we might answer questions intelligently. It looks like a state official board becoming the agent of another state in the matter of immigration. I was deputed to the task of visiting Georgia, and for a month I have been examining critically into the soil, climatic methods of work and so on that I may be able to make a complete report, which can be recommended to all those who desire to seek new localities. I will return when the crops are nearing harvest and look over the field again."

"What is the greatest drawback you have found?"

"The want of reliable experimental information. I have a number of state reports, but they do not go into the minutiae upon which an opinion might be formed. I do not know anything about your Georgia agricultural department, but I do know how difficult it is to secure the services of the right man. In the development of the Minnesota department we had the earnest interest of Uncle Jerry Rusk, who was governor at the time. Governor Rusk happened to drive over the state line once into Wisconsin, looking at the farms. He was particularly struck with one farm, on which he found everything in first-class order, and riding up to the house, inquired the name of the owner, when a tall German came out and gave his name as Theodore Louis.

"What do you regard as the greatest wealth producing agency in agriculture?" the governor asked him.

"The hog," was the sententious reply.

"Upon what do you base this statement?"

"He lifts more mortgages than anything else."

The conversation which ensued developed the fact that Louis had once been what is called an all-wheat farmer and kept constantly sinking into debt. He decided that something had to be done quickly or there would be very little left for Louis, so he decided to try the hog. The first year he made a little money, the second year he made more, and then he became thoroughly interested. The result was that he became recognized as a great authority on hogs. His neighbors took up his exam-

pie, and mortgages began to be lifted, until finally there was not one on record against that community. The story made a deep impression upon Governor Rusk, who did not forget it on his return to his office in the state capitol of Minnesota.

"It was not long after that when a party of Wisconsin farmers visited Minnesota, and among other places visited the state capital. Among them was Theodore Louis, who broke away from his companions and went to the auditor's office.

"I can find out there," said he, "how many hogs Minnesota has."

"While there a card was placed in his hand by a messenger, stating that Governor Rusk wanted to see him at once. Surprised, he went into the gubernatorial office, when in the governor he recognized the man who had quizzed him so about his farming methods.

"Mr. Louis," said the governor, "I want to talk with you upon the same subject. Have you yet seen anything to surpass the hog?"

"No," answered Louis; "the hog always takes care of himself."

"How long would you keep it at all?" would kill him."

"When he is ripe."

"When he is fat."

"Wouldn't it pay to keep the hog for two or three years?"

"I tried that once," said Louis, now get-



THEO LOUIS, of Minnesota, Who Has Saved His State \$3,000,000 a Year in Hog Knowledge.

ting ready to talk. "I took a hog in the fall and weighed him, and I took my corn and weighed it. When spring came the corn was all gone and the hog weighed just about what he did in the fall. That made me say next year that I would kill my hogs in the fall and save my corn."

"How much does it cost to keep a hog through the winter?"

"Three dollars."

"How many hogs are wintered in Minnesota?"

"One million. I have just looked at the auditor's report."

"Do you mean to say that we lose \$3,000,000 a year in wintering our hogs?"

"Yes, that's what you do. If you kill them all in the fall, you will have left in your cribs \$3,000,000 worth of corn to sell."

"There and then Governor Rusk determined that, although the man before him was not a citizen of the state, he would appoint him on the state institute corps. Despite the opposition which politicians might make, he felt that he was doing his duty in crossing the state line to find a man who could save his people \$3,000,000 a year. Since that time Mr. Louis has done valuable work for Minnesota. I tell this in order to show that state governments should concern themselves more than they do about economical problems. Suppose that now, when the eyes of so many



J. C. CURRIER, of Minnesota, Who Is Making an Official Investigation of Georgia for His State Government.

are turned toward this section of Georgia, your state government, through known competent men, could give the exact information about soils, fertilizers, tests of cultivation and so on, how valuable it would be in catching the tide of emigration now seeking new homes."

"I have made this diversion to sustain the theory of Mr. Cochran, it is hopeful to find that in Georgia, as in Wisconsin or Minnesota, there are men who are working their way out of the economical meshes in which the people have become entangled, and who are holding aloft the torch which is to guide others on the way. The hog is no new subject in Georgia, as he formed the subject of an interesting debate in congress in 1859, between Representative A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Representative James Campbell, of Ohio.

"They are going in all directions, and I think that the parks alone around the city will have 2,000 people in them with their lunches."

Barclay Mission Have Outing.

Barclay's mission has selected Stone Mountain as the place for their annual picnic, which occurs today.

Early this morning the Georgia railroad road to the mountain, and the members of this Sunday school to one of the most interesting places around the city.

At the foot of this mountain of solid rock is one of the most delightful springs and picnic grounds imaginable. From where the young people will get off the train it is possible to ascend the mountain several miles.

WILD FLOWERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, grow at the base of this big mountain, and the stumpy trees that grow on the sides will be a paradise for the boys.

Of the many thousands who will take their annual outing today none will enjoy themselves more than the members of Barclay's mission.

Vermont's maple sugar yield is the largest in the history of the state.

Spring storms first overturn those trees which are not well grounded. Don't let these enervating spring days find you poorly prepared to resist them. To have strong nerves, rich blood, good appetite and sound digestion is to be well grounded. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will give all these, because it nourishes the whole system and reaches the very tissues of life. Better have the spring cough blow by you rather than stop with you for weeks on all summer long.

For sale by all druggists at 5 cents and 50¢.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CONDUCTORS WILL PICNIC.

They Will Have Their Annual Outing at Tallulah Falls.

The Order of Railway Conductors will hold their annual picnic this year at Tallulah Falls, May 27th. It will be one of the largest picnics that will leave Atlanta this year.

The conductors have arranged for twelve coaches, and will carry no more than these. They will introduce a new feature that there are seats in the coaches. This rule will be strictly adhered to, and when the tickets have been taken, the sale of tickets will stop.

The price of the round trip will be \$1.50, and the conductors have arranged so that those desiring to go in a special car can lease one of the twelve of which the train will be made up.

The picnics will be accompanied by a band of music, and promises to be a delightful affair. The conductors will spare no pains to make the picnic a success in every detail.

SALESMEN WANTED to work general with a special trade. Address T. J. Willson, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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CTORY.
uses in Atlanta.
nt. Wholesale Com-
mission Merchants, 17 North

ATLANTA SCALPED THE BAD INDIANS

In Yesterday's Ball Game with the Greatest of Ease.

FULLER WAS THE UMPIRE

He Was Put Up and His Work Was Safe and Impartial.

THE VERY BRILLIANT PLAYS WERE MADE

Tonight Occurs the Last Game of the Series of Three—It Will Be a Warm One.

The Kansville Indians with all their heart and war whoop could not win the game from Atlanta yesterday. They were out played at every turn and in spite of the fact that the Atlanta team is badly crippled they played all around the Indians.

Two amateurs picked up here in town played in the outfield for the Atlantans. Peter Coleman was on first base. In spite of all these facts the Atlanta team put up a great game. Every man on the base had a hit and some of them got two or three. Every man but one got a run and most of them made two. Atlanta took his hits and made eight earnings and all of this off of Knoxville's pitcher. Jones has up to yesterday been a hoodoo for the Atlanta players, but today he broke the curse yesterday and also made Atlanta start.

Compton was in the box for the locals and after the first inning he pitched a great game. In the first inning he gave up five runs, but after that he got to work and got all the rest of the runs for the visitors to make that many more hits.

When the ball got to slugging the ball all over the field the Indians lost heart and went to pieces. Moffit could not get them up and they kept their split ends trying to throw the blame on the visitors. No umpire could have won the game for them, though, and it was a beauty and Grover made a catch of a high fly that was very difficult.

At the bat Rapp did the best work, getting three base hits, one of them a two-base hit.

Compton's work on first base was of the best and he covers the bag as well as we have had it done this year.

Behind the bat Kalkoff continues to do good work and he is also hitting the ball well.

The score will show what the men are doing. Following is the official score:

ATLANTA FIRST AND SECOND.

Bicycle Races in Memphis Drew Three Thousand People.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—The southern circuit bicycle races were resumed here tonight at the Coliseum. Three thousand spectators were present. Tonight's results follow:

Miles Open, professional—Con Baker, Columbus, O., won; John Chapman, Atlanta, second; Bert Reino, Nashville, third.

Invitation, two miles, professional—Bob Walther, Atlanta, won; Al Weitzig, Buffalo, second; Zach Oliver, Memphis, third; J. W. Parquette, New Orleans, fourth.

Time, 4:32 2-5.

ATLANTA WANTS CONVENTION.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Make Two Changes in Legislation.

Toronto, Ont., May 21.—In the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's convention this morning two important changes were made in legislation.

The first reduced the age of admittance from twenty-one to eighteen years, and the second made a trainman eligible for admission after six months' service, instead of one year, as heretofore.

The latest city to ask for the next convention is Peoria, Ill.

Atlanta and New Orleans are fighting for the convention also.

FIFTH TO HAVE NEW UNIFORMS.

Swallow Tail Green Coats Heavily Decorated with Gold.

The Fifth regiment will soon have a new dress uniform. This is the object for which the officers of the regiment have been striving for some time, but it was only recently that definite action was taken in the matter.

At the last monthly meeting of the officers of the regiment, which was held at the home to Colonel Candler, Wednesday evening, the subject was brought up and fully discussed. It was decided that the regiment had existed long enough without having a dress uniform, and accordingly a committee consisting of Major Kendrick and Captain Coniff 2. Passed balls were called out of Coniff 1. Struck out of Captain 1. Called 1. Bases on hit by Captain 1. Umpire, Fuller.

Today's Game.

Today the last game of the series will be played and it will be close. Knoxville has given to her credit and Atlanta has given to the right will come and it will be a close one.

Stewart will be in the box for the locals and the great Davis will probably be in the box for the Knoxville. Stewart is in the habit of losing any of his games and he will not take this afternoon to be beaten.

Davis is the ex-National League pitcher and is considered a "phenom," but the Atlanta players say he is the easiest thing they have seen against this team.

The underdog game, everyday and the fair game. The Atlanta club refused to play with Craig as umpire and Moffit to take any man he wanted in town. Moffit selected Fuller. The game will be called today at 4 o'clock.

ASHEVILLE BEAT CHATTANOOGA.

North Carolina Team Played Better

Ball Then the Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21.—(Special)—The local team today's game to Asheville by stupid playing in the fifth inning, the subject was brought up and fully discussed. It was decided that the regiment had existed long enough without having a dress uniform, and accordingly a committee consisting of Major Kendrick and Captain Coniff 2. Passed balls were called out of Coniff 1. Struck out of Captain 1. Called 1. Bases on hit by Captain 1. Umpire, Fuller.

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REPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUS.

Will Devise Plans To Expedite Consideration of Tariff Bill.

Washington, May 21.—The republican senators will hold a caucus Monday after the adjournment of the senate, to consider various questions in connection with the tariff bill.

The first effort will be to devise plans to expedite the consideration of the bill and there will also be an attempt to reconcile differences of opinion as to the merits of some features of the bill.

Some of the schedules are objectionable to many of the senators and the suggestion has been made that it is advisable to settle such differences in caucus rather than in the open senate.

The principal object of the caucus, however, is to agree upon a plan for the limitation of favor of debate, and under the present rules it is recognized this can only be done by mutual consent.

EARLIE DEATH CAUSES SORROW.

Senator Clay Leaves for the Dead Senator's Carolina Home.

Washington, May 21.—(Special)—The death of Senator Earlie, of South Carolina, has caused deep sorrow among those who knew him well here. Senator Clay was perhaps his most intimate friend, and to the friends of both he is the loss of his colleague comes as a personal loss.

Judge Earlie was a man of depth and decided ability, a quiet man, a cultured and elegant gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word," said the Georgia senator in speaking of him. "He was a most lovable man, and would have made his mark in the Senate if his career had not been cut short by the assassin's hand." Senator Clay left tonight for Greenville to attend the funeral.

Hosts of Candidates for Office.

The latest applicant for the St. Mary's National League Batters Run Up Their Averages Nicely.

Bottom 11, St. Louis 1.

And all kinds of typewriters and office furniture.

Books, Painters' and Artists' Materials.

Binders, Binders' and Stationery.

Books, Books' and Stationery.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL..... Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL..... Business Manager

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 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.
 NEW ORLEANS—George F. Wharton.
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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, G.A., May 22, 1897.

An Editor and His Part.

Editor Watterson is somewhat worried by the manner in which his interpretation of the Reform Club dinner and the twenty-one speech of Mr. Cleveland has been received by the "boys" of the press. And it is not to be denied that the "boys" are brimful of levity, and cannot be brought to discuss large questions with the pains and patience that marked their forerunners.

We are of the opinion, nevertheless, that the levity with which the Cleveland third-term idea is received grows naturally and inevitably out of the subject. So far as Mr. Watterson's interpretation of the significance of the Reform Club banquet is concerned, it is entirely justified by the character of the men who fawn on Cleveland, by their intellectual caliber, and by other circumstances not necessary to mention. We are of the opinion that those who treat the matter flippantly are of one mind with respect to the scheme the Reform Club is hatching, for there can be no sort of doubt as to the intentions of the satellites.

So far, Mr. Watterson's views go hand in hand with those of the rest of the country; but when he goes on to insist that this scheme is out of order because Mr. Cleveland is not the man to lead the bolters, he parts company with all the conclusion to which Cleveland has led and is leading. Big or little, great or small, Mr. Cleveland made his following what it is, and no other man can lead it. Only Cleveland can represent Clevelandism. With the ex-president alive and out of office, he is the only possible or available candidate of the men who nominated Palmer and Buckner and then deserted their candidates for McKinley.

Now, there was a good reason why these bolters deserted their own candidates; indeed, a reason based on instinct is not only good, but is the best. The bolters instinctively felt that Palmer and Buckner, running on a cut-and-dried platform, could never represent Clevelandism. Why? Because Cleveland is the essence and substance of his party. He is its leader, and he is its platform. The political "nondescripts" and "nincompoops"—the terms are applied by Mr. Watterson—who compose the Cleveland party do not ask him to declare himself on any question. They simply indorse in advance everything that he does, everything that he says, and everything that he thinks.

We call Mr. Watterson's attention to another matter that seems to have escaped his attention. He is the only man of any reputation or influence among the bolters who has denounced the third-term scheme and protested against the logical result of Clevelandism. Now, this may not be important, but it is a fact of some significance when we come to consider the matter even from the Kentucky editor's point of view.

Queerest of all is the suggestion that the Clevelandites can by any possibility escape from Cleveland and Clevelandism. Mr. Carlisle knows better, and he is hot-foot for Cleveland. He was at the "nincompoop" dinner, and he took occasion to publicly swallow all the financial views he held four years ago, declaring that the single gold standard was the only possible standard.

What does Mr. Watterson think of Mr. Carlisle as an avowed Clevelandite? His presence at the banquet and his prominence on the programme commit him to whatever scheme the promoters had in view. He was as big a satellite as there was in the puddle, and it has been hinted that he is something of a politician. Whatever he was or is, he indorsed the dinner and its purpose.

This is a fact which seems to have eluded Mr. Watterson's vigilance, yet he refers to Mr. Bayard's indorsement of the third-term idea as something significant. Whatever his reason for ignoring Carlisle—and we do not complain of it—it will be impossible for Mr. Watterson to enjoy Clevelandism without Cleveland. He has accepted Clevelandism, and it is illogical to the point of absurdity when he refuses to accept Clevelandism.

It is hardly possible that Mr. Watterson's defection from the glorious band of "nondescripts" and "nincompoops"

will hardly have the effect of disarranging the programme which the gold syndicate has in hand. A part of this programme is to put Cleveland up for a third term, and a fourth candidacy. That programme will be carried out, and, indeed, we should be sorry to see it fail. We had just such a performance as that to convince a number of people in this country of the ultimate aim and purpose of those who desire to see the patriotism as well as the prosperity of the people of this country destroyed by means of the single gold standard.

The Cuban Resolution.

The Cuban resolution adopted by the United States senate on last Thursday voices in unequivocal terms the sentiment of the American people on the paramount issue of recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents.

Whatever action the house may see fit to take in dealing with the resolution on next Monday, it cannot obscure the victory which the cause of human freedom has gained in the upper branch of congress.

Since the outbreak of hostilities more than two years ago, the American people have warmly sympathized with Cuba in her struggle for independence. With the progress of General Weyler's brutal and destructive campaign on the island this feeling of sympathy has gradually increased in strength and fervor until, outraged by the recent tactics of the Spanish butcher in laying waste the country and reducing its famished occupants to starvation, it now demands that some vigorous action be taken by the government, seeking to put stop to these barbarities. Under the policy of mingled rapine and slaughter to which General Weyler has resorted in the hope of finally subduing the insurgents, Cuba has literally been converted into a desert waste, and unless some action is taken by this government at once, it will be too late to offer any practical relief to the insurgents.

That Spain is wholly unequal to the task of subduing Cuba in open warfare is evident not only from the long, protracted campaign which she has waged on the island, but also from the despotic policy which General Weyler has adopted to bring the insurgents to terms. Nothing like the brutal tactics of the Spanish butcher have ever been known before, and these alone, aside from any merit which the cause of suffering Cuba presents, are sufficient to warrant American intervention. The United States has faced the situation in a patriotic and straightforward manner, and it now remains to be seen what action the house will take on the Cuban question next Monday.

Had it not been for republican hostility, the senate resolution would have been concurred in last Thursday. Speaker Reed, who is influenced by eastern commercial sentiment, is strongly opposed to the resolution. Notwithstanding the explicit language of the St. Louis platform, every means which he can use to defeat its passage will be freely employed. If the resolution fails to pass the house on next Monday, the responsibility for its defeat will fall where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of the republican party.

An Intemperate Attack.

The Railway Age of recent date comes to us in quite a state of mind in regard to recent legislation in Florida establishing a railroad commission in that state with authority to control rates. The Age's article is headed "The Degradation of Florida," and the whole force of the protest is lost in an intemperate species of declamation that is wholly out of place in this age and time.

The Age not only denounces the legislation that has been procured in Florida, but falls to predicting; and its denunciations are not more absurd than its predictions. The tone and temper of the article remind us very forcibly of the attacks that were made on the railway laws of Georgia nearly a quarter of a century ago. It was claimed that the railways would be ruined; that the building of new roads would come to an end; that capital would not come to a state that showed a disposition to destroy its railway interests.

Such stuff as this was excusable twenty years ago, but it is both inexcusable and unjustifiable in this day and time, when the managers of the roads and the people are coming to understand the real nature of their relations—their interdependence.

The Constitution, which was possibly the only daily newspaper in the state to favor a commission, was made the subject of many bitter attacks, but its predictions all came to pass. The railways were not only a hindrance to the commission, but were helped by it. From 1877 to 1892 more new lines were built in Georgia than during any preceding fifteen years in the history of the state.

Any railway manager who understands his own business well enough to know the relations existing between the public and the transportation companies, could tell The Age that even if the legislature of a state were to adopt laws injurious to railway interests, these laws in the very nature of things, would fail to the ground and become inoperative. And for the very best reason in the world. Whatever injures the railways hurts the public interests, and it is not only unlikely but impossible that the people should hurt themselves in order to punish the railroads.

We have not examined the Florida law. There is no need to. Whatever provisions it may contain calculated to injure the railways, will become inoperative at once. And yet, after our experience with the railway laws of Georgia, we can truthfully say that it is absolutely essential that the public interests should be guarded against the errors of shortsighted or selfish men, as well as against the injurious results of wilful management.

The Railway Age will, of course, interpret these remarks as an "attack" on "capital," but we call its attention in advance to the fact that The Constitution has consistently set its face against every measure or proposition calculated to injure the railways. It has discussed the relations between the public and the railways, for the purpose of showing the mutual dependence of each to the other. And it has demonstrated that our means of transportation cannot

be harried or unjustly disturbed without causing the people to feel some of the injurious results.

Moreover, The Constitution, in all reasonable ways, has sought to bring about a clearer understanding of the railway question. It has sought to allay, and has measurably succeeded in allaying, the spite and prejudice that once existed in this state against the corporations. We have shown that some of the evils complained of were inherent in the newer and completer methods of transportation—that many of the changes and readjustments of trade and commerce, embarrassing for a time, were unavoidable in the evolution which railways have brought about.

The result is that today—albeit The Constitution stands unalterably the rights of the people in all measures of whatever kind—we do not believe there can be found in Georgia or in the south a railway manager who will not agree that we are ready to defend the corporations against unwise legislation or unjust attacks.

Growth Under Adverse Conditions.

In spite of the paralyzing effect of adverse conditions from which the country at large has suffered during the past year, the south, by reason of her superior natural advantages, has not only managed to hold her own, but in a greater measure perhaps than any other section, has improved upon her record for the preceding year.

According to The Manufacturers' Record, the number of industries which sprang up in the south during the second quarter of 1896 amounted to \$91, against \$88 for the corresponding quarter of 1895. To show the variety and extent of these industries, the following is cited:

Description of Industries.	Second Quarter 1895.	Second Quarter 1896.
Machine shops and foundries.	17	15
Miscellaneous iron and steel works.	7	6
Woolen spinning establishments, which include saw-mills, planing mills, etc.	88	119
Furniture factories.	5	4
Clothing and wagon factories.	3	4
Agricultural implement factories.	1	4
Aluminum and quarry companies.	72	71
Flour mills.	34	15
Cotton compressing mills.	14	12
Cottonseed oil mills.	19	15
Brick works.	14	24
Gasoline factories.	21	19
Electric light and power plants.	17	10
Gas works.	31	3
Waterworks.	21	24
Miscellaneous not in above.	452	453
Total.	538	891

If prosperity ever returns there is no section of the country which will respond more readily to its vitalizing touch than the south. On account of our marvelous resources it is possible for this section to endure even the most rigid conditions with some degree of ease, as the experience of the south during the past few years unmistakably evinces. But as soon as the promised wave of prosperity begins to sweep over the country, dispelling the uneasiness which now broods upon it, the south will present to the world such a spectacle of growth as it has never before witnessed.

Hard Times on the Palace Car.

One of the most significant signs of the times is to be found concealed behind the demand of the porters, cooks and waiters that are to be found on the Pullman palace cars. The wages of these workers, if they may be called such, are no less now than they have ever been. That is to say, the Pullman company has not reduced the wages paid to the porters, cooks and waiters.

These individuals are employed on the understanding that a considerable portion of the money they earn must come in the shape of tips and fees from the traveling public—the idea being that men and women who are able to travel in the Pullman cars instead of the ordinary day coaches will not begrudge the modest fee of a quarter or a half dollar in return for the profuse and respectful attentions which porters, waiters and cooks are in the habit of bestowing on those who engage passage in the Pullman cars.

In their memorial, the employees state that their income from the traveling public is so much reduced that they are now compelled to fall back on their salaries for support, and that these salaries are too small for that purpose.

Now, the significance of the statement made in the memorial lies in the evidence that it gives of the pressure of hard times caused by scarce and dear money. This pressure is so great that it has touched even the pockets of the prosperous class that is able to indulge in the luxury of Pullman cars when it travels.

It seems that Mr. Hanna has been "warning" the brethren about Cuba. He intimates that Mr. McKinley has a card up his sleeve.

Some of the republicans made bold to tell the truth about Cuba in the Senate. In the house, Mr. Reed has locked the lips of the brethren and thrown the keys away.

It is said that Mr. Foraker has made himself persona non grata to Mr. McKinley by speaking so forcefully on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker, being an impulsive gent, is always putting his foot in it.

According to rumor, Mr. McKinley desires to be regarded as the advance agent of a war with Spain.

It is now thought that jingoism will seize those republicans who believe that a war with Spain will pull their party out of the hole it has fallen into.

The foreign policy of the republicans is a case of the blind leading the blind. All of them are at sea, except that fat old rascal Czar Reed.

Speaking of the sufferers in Cuba, what does Mr. McKinley propose to do about the million or more destitute Americans who are now searching for work in this republic?

Variola at Fort Deposit.

Greenville, Ala., May 21.—(Special)—Dr. G. W. L. Carr, of Fort Deposit, a station twelve miles north of here on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, reports sighted cases of variola at that place.

hear the placid voice of Mr. McKinley, who stood on his front porch and informed them that practically all they had to do to secure the benefits of prosperity was to elect him president.

If these 800,000 railway employees had voted for their own interests instead of the interests of the international money kings, the democratic candidates would have been elected, and today they and the rest of the people would be able to see the signs of returning prosperity. It may be said, therefore, that the Pullman car employees are themselves largely responsible for their own troubles; but the real responsibility lies with the republican party which specially and deliberately deceived the railway employees of the country into supporting a party and a system which is carrying every productive interest of the country farther and farther in the direction of ruin.

Not only the Pullman employees, but all the railway men of the country should unite in presenting a monster memorial to Mr. McKinley demanding that he and his party restore prosperity as they pledged themselves to do. We do not know that such a petition would amount to anything, but at least it would be addressed to those who are responsible for the present condition of affairs.

The Original Theater Ticket.

The first question of small metal plates

which have been found of late years in

the excavations at Athens and on the

Piraeus are said to be ancient theater

tickets, which admitted one to the theater

of Dionysus during the time of Lycurgus.

The celebrated Greek archaeologist, Svoronos, is the authority for proving these metal plates to be the first theater tickets

ever probably ever used.

The Old Liberty Bell.

There is to be made an attempt to have

the old Liberty bell taken to the Tennessee

exposition, and as many as

possible will be sent to the exposition

in the name of the city of New Orleans.

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SEALED VERDICT MADE LAST NIGHT

Ind Cunningham's Guilt or In-
noscence Will Be Known Today.

JURY WAS OUT SIX HOURS

Sut Lovinggood,
Sut Lovinggood.

Tells the Jury How He Was Slid
Said Claimed Cunningham Assault-
at Grocer Stanford—Left Tell-
His Hat in Flight and Then
to Save Himself Fab-
riated Story.

After eight hours of testimony the case of Fred Jackson Cunningham, charged with assault with intent to murder, went to the jury room yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The jury returned a sealed verdict last night at 11 o'clock, which will be opened at 1 o'clock by Judge Candler.

The case, which is one of the most intricate and mysterious in its details, was taken up early yesterday morning. All the witnesses swore to certain facts, but when all the testimony had been delivered the mystery yet remains unsolved.

Cunningham was indicted several days ago, charged with attempting to rob Grocer Charles Stanford on the night of May 8th.

Stanford was locking up his store for the night he was accosted by two men.

He was ordered to hold up his hands, and he duly shot one of the men. The man got away, leaving his hat. In the hat was a band bearing the initials "F. J. C."

As hour later and more than a mile west, Fred J. Cunningham cried out for help. Two pistol shots rang out on the night air. Cunningham ran down the next two blocks and fell into the arms of Sut, who had been attracted to him by the shots.

The state claims that Cunningham was

the negro who fired at Grocer Stan-

ford. The grocer fired a ball into the

head of his assailant. Cunningham then

ran to West End, fired off his pistol into

the air and told the officers that he had

been shot by a highwayman, whose object

was robbery. This is the contention of the state.

The defense alleges that Sut Lovinggood,

a companion of Cunningham's, wore the

hat of his assailant. Cunningham then

went to the police station and told the

officers that he had been shot by a

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GUANO PLANT SWEPT BY FLAMES

*Nothing of the Guano Works Near
East Point Destroyed.*

IT WAS VALUED AT \$25,000

*Was Fully Covered by Insurance and
Will Be Rebuilt at Once.*

CAUSE OF THE FIRE IS UNKNOWN

*Began at 10:30 and Spread Rapidly.
Most Important Part of the Plant
Was Not Touched by Blaze.
The Plant Was Very Complete.*

The plant of the Old Dominion guano works near East Point, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock. The fire originated in the shaft of an elevator used for raising ocean seed meal.

Before the attention of the men was attracted to the fire it was burning fiercely and spreading over the large building. Though brave efforts were made by the employees, in less than an hour the flames had destroyed the building and its contents, valued at \$25,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The fire started in what is known as the mixing room and in this place is kept every inflammable material. The fire rapidly ate through the building and drove the men from it. They did not have time to do anything with them, but were forced to make a hasty retreat.

A strong breeze was blowing at the time and only added fury to the flames. Luckily the wind was blowing from the immense building in which the chemicals are stored and the fire would have caused a less

loss if it were still burning.

The building in which the chemicals are stored is full of acids of various sorts and a loss that the guano is really made.

The building destroyed was used principally as a warehouse and late last night the guano and cotton seed meal that was in it were still burning.

The building is only a few feet from the railroad track and the heat was so intense that while the fire was burning trains were compelled to stop and wait. Telephones and telegraph poles were destroyed, causing confusion with the city to be shut off for a while.

The fire, although it lasted only a short while, was one of the largest that has taken place near Atlanta in some time and but for the care taken in erecting the outer part of the plant the entire plant would have been burned to the ground.

As soon as the men at work in the building recovered their fright at seeing the fierce flames and black smoke darling from the place they began work to try and save the building.

The private waterworks at the plant was brought into use and with several lines of hose the men fought the flames. Their heroic efforts were of little or no avail, however, for the fire raged on until the building was destroyed. Lines of hose lying about the place burned completely dry and the men fought until they were driven back by the intense heat.

Your Cars Burn.

Four cars loaded with gunnys were standing by the side of the building and the horses drew them up in a very short space of time. A pile of machinery and smouldering ashes mark the place where they stood, the building in which the chemicals are stored and which was untouched by the fire is the most important part of the

Elder Wm. Tennison
*OF BUFKIN, IND.,
One of the Great Benefits Derived From
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.*



HAD DISEASE of long standing is not easily cured, but it is curable. Elder Wm. Tennison writes: "I was once a fat, robust, healthy boy, but now I am thin, emaciated, with a weak heart; I think it hereditary as my father was afflicted with it. I have suffered great distress, my heart palpitated to such an extent as to shake my whole body. So distressing was it I could only get great difficulty in getting myself to sleep. About two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' heart cure. The first bottle gave me no relief, but after taking the second and some more, I have had complete relief. The medicine is permanent and the cure is permanent."

Sam Dean Will Preach.

Rev. Sam Dean, the erstwhile lawyer, will deliver a sermon at the Decatur street mission tonight. All of the friends of Mr. Dean and the mission are urged to attend.

Mr. Dean has demonstrated that he is an able preacher and his sermons are always interesting.

Two Windows for Rent.

To let: two beautiful show windows, No. 36 Whitehall street, for one week only beginning Monday, May 28th, by ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association. Apply to Mrs. W. G. Raoul. Telephone 666.

Sam Dean's Positive Guarantee.

*Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Relieves Many Diseases
and is Safe for all applicants.*

Dr. Miles' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

plant. In erecting the works this building was placed 150 feet from the storage house and this is what saved it. Though the heat drew the rosin from the planks on it, the distance was too great for any damage to be done.

Mr. R. F. Maddox is president, Mr. J. W. Rucker, vice president, and Mr. W. L. Peel, secretary and treasurer of the company which owns the plant. They will begin work on another building at once and in a short while the plant will be in working order.

So far as the men employed at the plant are concerned the fire could not have happened at a more convenient time. There are at present fifteen men at work, but a short time ago there were fifty-five men employed at the plant. It being the close of the season, it did not require so many men to continue the work. Had the fire come a short while ago it would have thrown fifty-five men out of work instead of fifteen.

A large number of persons visited the scene of the fire yesterday and gazed on the smoldering ruins. Piles of cotton seed meal are still burning and it will be several days before the fire dies down.

TWO FIGHTS BY WOMEN.

A Couple of Lively Amazonas.

These were two lively fights between negro women last night. One woman, who gave her name as Mat-

JUDGE STRONG DEAD; USEFUL LIFE ENDED

Pioneer Citizen of Atlanta Dies of Heart Trouble.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON

For Many Years He Was Closely Identified with County Government.

WAS JUDGE OF THE INFERIOR COURT

He Was Mayor Pro Tem. of the City, Member of the Water Board and Clerk of the Court.

Continued from Seventh Page.

Judge Cicero H. Strong, pioneer citizen of Atlanta, and for many years connected with the city and county government, died last night at 8 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John M. Graham, No. 25 Powers street.

In his death this city loses one of the

prime court, in a decision affirming Judge Candler in the case of Brown et al. vs. Flake, which was a case alleging that the tax levied for building the new courthouse was not legal, and that it should be returned to the tax payers. The ground for the decision was that the commissioners of DeKalb county, who ordered that tax to be levied, were an illegal body and had been so decided by the legislature and abolished by the body.

The supreme court sustained Judge Candler in his opinion that the fact that the commissioners were illegally selected did not effect the validity of their action while in office. The decision appears in full in the supreme court decisions printed elsewhere.

SEALED VERDICT MADE LAST NIGHT

rebuttal to the witnesses of the defense, but no other witnesses were introduced by the state.

Defense Begins Its Testimony.

The testimony for the state was indeed damaging for the prisoner, for it had been proved that Cunningham was seen running from the store of Stanford. He had been identified by two eyewitnesses who saw him bareheaded, running rapidly down the street, holding his left hand to his right side, the side in which the bullet was afterward found.

The spectators were a little curious to see how the weight of this testimony would be met by the defense. Up to this time the state had proved an open and shut case, every witness substantiating the other, forming a chain which was complete against the prisoner.

The first witness introduced by the defense was Ed Woodside, a printer. Woodside swore that he, with several others, was with Cunningham at 9 o'clock on the Saturday night of the shooting. They played pool at the Star, on Broad street, took several drinks together and then went to Buckalew's place, on South Broad street; there several additional drinks were taken, and after a few minutes spent in conversation the party separated for the night.

Cunningham Exchanged Hats.

The sensation of the day, however, was caused by the witness swearing that just as the party dispersed for the night Cunningham swapped hats with Sut Lovinggood, who was one of the party.

Lovinggood took Cunningham's hat and put it on his head, giving his hat to Cunningham," swore Woodside. "I don't know whether the man swapped back his hats that night or not, but I know they did exchange hats in the bar just before we left.

"Then went home with a friend who was drunk. I put him to bed and came back to town, got a shave, but could not find

J. T. Chidlers, a brother-in-law to Cunningham, who was a widow.

J. T. Chidlers, a brother-in-law to Cunningham, corroborated the statement about the hats being swapped. He swore Lovinggood came out to Cunningham's home the next afternoon, which was Sunday, and swapped back the hat which he had exchanged the night before.

J. T. Chidlers, a brother-in-law to Cunningham, swore the same thing.

A. G. Lovinggood, a brother to Sut Lovinggood, swore he and his brother went out to West End Sunday afternoon for the purpose of getting back the hat which had been exchanged in the bar Saturday night.

Miss Mattie Cunningham, sister to the prisoner, swore Lovinggood brought a hat out to her house, which he left, saying it was the hat owned by her brother, but which had been swapped the night before.

Many members of the family testified upon the same line, showing that the Lovinggoods had called at the West End home for the purpose of bringing back Cunningham's hat.

Lovinggood's Break for Liberty.

Detective Dave Looney was again placed on the stand and asked if he had made any search for Lovinggood and if he had located him.

The last time I saw Lovinggood was on the Monday following the shooting, which occurred on Saturday night," said the detective. "I saw Lovinggood on Forsyth street bridge and when I called him he made a dash, ran down the steps and I chased him to the roundhouse, where I lost him among the railroad cars. I have seen nothing of him since then."

Lovinggood's brother was placed on the stand by the defense and he swore that his brother had not been home since that Monday afternoon and had not been seen in the city.

Detective Conn was recalled to the stand and he testified that nothing was ever said about the hat and he had never heard Cunningham make any reference to it. At this point the defense closed its testimony and Cunningham took the stand to make his statement.

Cunningham Tells His Story.

Cunningham told the story of the events of the night in a rather rambling manner, speaking in a low voice, but slowly and deliberately.

After referring to the change of hats in the bar he said he started home, but being quite drunk, sat down on a box on Peters street to wait for a car. He said the car never came and he started to West End on foot.

When near Oak on Lee street in West End he said a man jumped out in front of him, and pointing a pistol at his head, ordered him to hold up his hands.

Both men fired. Cunningham says he felt the bullet when it struck him and he quickly unloaded his pistol, strange to say, and went to the place where he was found by Officer Luck.

The statement lacked any details of strength and when the argument was made to the jury by the solicitor the statement of Cunningham was torn into fragments, the state showing that this statement was by far the most damaging testimony that had been delivered against the prisoner.

The case was closed when the statement was made by the prisoner and the argument and charge of the court consumed the remainder of the afternoon, the jury retiring just before the hour of adjournment.

The attorneys for the Stone Mountain element and the Decatur people will meet in Judge Candler's offices in the Temple Court to argue the issues involved.

It is not thought that the case will be definitely settled today, as the hearing is likely to develop some surprises which will tend to delay the final decision. Colonel Glenn will be unable to appear for the Stone Mountain people, but Colonel Noyes and Colonel Wimpy will argue the case.

The attorneys for the Stone Mountain petitioners will file a demurrer to the answer filed by the Decatur people last Saturday, which alleged irregularities in the election that decided the removal of the courthouse to Stone Mountain. The demurrer will allege that the question of legality is one over which Judge Candler has no jurisdiction and over which the legislature is alone empowered to pass.

Bailey's Smokehouse Burned.

Americus, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—A smokehouse and contents, besides several small outbuildings on the plantation of James W. Bailey, were destroyed by fire this morning. The smokehouse contained about five hundred gallons of syrup and a large quantity of meat. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Little, if any, in

survived.

IN 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

were introduced, and their success as a

cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

FLANAGAN'S CASE SET FOR MONDAY

Colonel W. C. Glenn, His Leading Counsel, Is Again Seriously Ill.

TWO PHYSICIANS ATTEND HIM

It Is Improbable That He Will Be Able To Appear.

DEFENSE WILL WANT TO AGAIN POSTPONE

Judge Candler Wishes To Take Up the Trial—The Murderer Will Have New Witnesses.

Edward C. Flanagan may not be tried next week for the murder at East End.

Colonel W. C. Glenn, attorney for the murderer, is now lying on his bed tossing in a half delirium of sickness. He is very ill. It seems now beyond all human probability that he will be able to next Monday to assume the enormous duties of conducting so important a case as the Flanagan murder trial.

Colonel Glenn went home sick Thursday after arguing a case in court. The work exhausted him, and again unstrung the nerves that had not yet recovered from the very severe tension produced by the former trial of Flanagan. The attorney was so sick that he was forced to take to his bed, but he had no idea that it was serious. He thought he was only tired. In a short time he was delirious. Dr. Pinckney was summoned and an eminent medical expert who held such a prominent place in the former trial of Flanagan worked by the bedside of his patient. He hoped that Colonel Glenn would be all right by yesterday. Yesterday Colonel Glenn was worse. Dr. Pinckney and Dr. Nicholson were with him, and both of these well known physicians pronounced him seriously ill.

The trial for the continuance will almost surely be made, but it yet remains to be seen what Judge Candler will do. When the case was called a month ago, he postponed it until next Monday on account of Colonel Glenn's sickness. He intimated at the time that he would probably go ahead with the trial the next time, whether or not Mr. Glenn was able to continue the case. He may do this. Mr. George Spence, who was actively engaged in the former trial, is fully as familiar with the case as Colonel Glenn is, and it may be that he and Mr. Rountree and Mr. Fuller will have to handle the case. Judge Candler will almost certainly be adverse to any further continuance of the case, and it is more than probable that he will order the trial to proceed, unless a strong showing is made by the defense.

In the meantime, the preparations for the trial are progressing. Down in DeKalb county Sheriff Austin and his deputies are serving subpoenas.

The summoning of the jurors is a task. There are 1,200 men in the county who are subject to service, and a large number of citizens—more than were ever drawn before in that county. A great many names were drawn of men who were either jurors in the former trial or were disqualified. All of these were laid aside.

The witnesses in the case are also being summoned. The defense will introduce some new witnesses to prove that Flanagan was insane when he committed the murder.

GIRL GRADUATES GALORE.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE PRAIRIE HOME SCHOOL.

Many Medals Were Delivered and the Program Was Rendered in an Interesting Manner.

The graduating exercises of the Prairier Home school attracted a large audience to the Lyceum theater last evening.

The graduates were eight in number, and were all awarded full course diplomas. They all stood so high in their classes that it was decided to have no honors, but Miss Agnes Redding Keeling was selected to read the salutatory, and the valedictory was delivered by Miss Pearl Peck.

The following was the programme:

March—Physical culture class.

(A) Latin ode (b) Satirical—Miss Agnes Redding Keeling.

Essay (a) "The Circle" (b) Valedictory—Miss Pearl Peck.

ALL CLOSED HIGHER

While Tendency of Prices Was Upward
There Was a Lack of Buoyancy.

WAS DULL AND APATHETIC
Dealing in the Strictest Sense Professional and Variations Outside a Few Cases Very Narrow.

New York, May 21.—The stock market was relieved today of some part of the pressure of the combination of the coal companies, especially New Jersey Central and in Chicago Gas, which has been the heaviest drap upon it for several days past. The latter stock showed some strength today on a renewal of faith in the favorable action by the Illinois legislature on the consolidation bill. New Jersey Central also received about 2 points from the lowering of the day's high. Burlington was the leader in this influence. The strength of the market was due to the belief that the decision of the United States supreme court in the Nebraska maximum railroad case would sustain the contention of railroads. Burlington and the New York Central rallied that stock 2 per cent.

The railway list was strong and moderately higher. Burlington was the leader of the group. The New York Central closed strong. The market closed strong.

frances 42 centimes. Exchange on London £ francs 10½ centimes.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.
Atlanta, May 21.—The stock market was strong, heavy and hesitating at the opening. The passage of the Cuban independence resolution was regarded as removing a decided factor from the market from the consideration of the trade. The day was encouraging.

A notable influence was the moderate amount of the engagements of gold for export, and late in the day buying was done by the belief that the decision of the Nebraska maximum railroad case would sustain the contention of railroads.

Exports were up. The New York Central rallied that stock 2 per cent.

The railway list was strong and moderately higher. Burlington was the leader of the group.

The market closed strong.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

STOCK	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Closing	Bids	Yesterday's Close	Cash Basis
Aetlison	104	104½	104	104	104	104	104
Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
B. & Q.	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Calumet Gas	80½	81	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Erie	146½	148½	146½	148½	148½	148½	148½
Fairchild	29½	30	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Amer. Tobacco	20	20½	20½	20	20	20	20
New Jersey Central	70½	71½	70	70	70	70	70
National Lead	104	104½	104	104	104	104	104
Missouri Pacific	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Baltimore & Ohio	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Northwestern	63½	64	63½	64	64	64	64
Southern Railway	75½	75½	75	75	75	75	75
New York Central	26½	27	26½	27	27	27	27
Charleston-Steady	70	70	69	69	69	69	69
Houston-Easy	70	70	69	69	69	69	69
Augusta-Steady	70	70	69	69	69	69	69
Mobile-Dull	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Memphis-Dull	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Charleston-Easy	70	70	69	69	69	69	69
Manhattan	83	83	83	83	83	83	83

"Ex-dividend 1 per cent."

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, May 21.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: "The stock market closed with a gain of 10½ points under yesterday's sales, 6,000 bales, middling 6½. Atlanta, May 21.—The Liverpool market closed with a gain of 10½ points under yesterday's sales, 6,000 bales, middling 6½. Erie, May 21.—The market closed with a gain of 10½ points under yesterday's sales, 6,000 bales, middling 6½. New York, May 21.—The market closed with a gain of 10½ points under yesterday's sales, 6,000 bales, middling 6½. The market was steady. The tendency of prices was upward. The engagement for export of \$1,200,000 in gold had no very marked effect on values, as the amount was about what had been anticipated. The shipment is said to be in settlement of bills of exchange sold during the week. The exchange requirements have been very small and the probability is that such exchange as is called for will be settled by gold shipments even at the low price of exchange prevailing, and this is considered to be most unlikely to continue. The week's import of dry goods at New York were valued at \$2,872,244, which is a decrease of \$423,881 compared with last week. It is probable that the imports of general merchandise at this port are reported to-morrow. The American market closed with a gain of 10½ points under 25,000 pounds to operate in Kaffir. At the beginning the recent rise about 100,000 pounds is said to have been laid out on which huge profits were made in the last few days. Such a market in the market goes far to explain the recent little lull in mines. Official details of the India 2½ per cent bonds are not yet available, but the market seems to be in a position for which there seems to be an unlimited demand and a readiness to pay full quotations. There was very little speculation in the market, but the market was rather quiet, as trading was at a standstill. We expect to see some improvement in the market in future, but do not anticipate any further serious decline as the market position on the summer months is too strong to safely permit any short sales."

The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

Bank Clearings.

New York, May 21.—Clearings \$88,859,622, balance \$56,046,916. Chicago, May 21.—Clearings \$14,079,143, New York exchange, bank \$150 per \$1,000 premium; foreign commercial, 25¢ per \$1,000 premium. May 21.—Clearings \$177,841, balance \$33,338. New York exchange selling at \$1.50 premium.

Wilmington, May 21.—Clearings \$17,247,487, balance \$1,200. Boston, May 21.—Clearings \$16,227,487, balance \$1,200. New Orleans, May 21.—Clearings \$86,983, New York exchange, bank \$150 per \$1,000 premium; commercial, 25¢ per \$1,000 premium. May 21.—Clearings \$177,841, balance \$33,338. New York exchange selling at \$1.50 premium.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, May 21.—The total bank clearing in the United States for the week ended May 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838

